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GENERAL WU PEI-FU.

HIS CHALLENGE TO PEKING.

Rodney Gilbert in the *N. C. Daily News* winds up a long defence of General Wu Pei-fu's actions in Hupeh in the following terms:—

The premature publication of the document prepared in Wu Pei-fu's camp calling for the long deferred popular assembly and for a military assembly as well, is a challenge to Peking to which this Government is going to respond through every means at its command. For this reason and because Wu has not yet come to terms with Hunan nor consolidated his position in Hupeh, the publication of his plans was indiscreet and may put him in a position of serious danger.

In the first place every effort will be made in the territories controlled by both Canton and Peking to discredit the prospective assembly and to prevent the election and despatch of delegates. If, by any miracle, the provinces realize the opportunity afforded them to take the reshaping and reform of their administrative affairs out of the hands of the militarists and the professional politicians and insist upon sending delegates, the existing governments and all parties within them will fight for the choice of their own agents in each province. Meanwhile every effort will be made in both the North and South to form alliances and launch campaigns which will put an end to Wu Pei-fu before he can do any further damage to their special prerogatives.

CANTON'S POSITION.

President Sun Yat-sen and his parliamentary followers have as much to lose through a genuine popular convention with power to determine the form of Government as Hsu Shih-chang and his cohorts of reactionary relics of Anfu and Peiyang. If Wu and his convention were to become a real menace to both it is not beyond the bounds of reason to anticipate a union of the two apparently hostile forces, who really have a good many friends in common, uniting for the protection of the sacred prerogatives and traditions of officialdom. The Canton Government already finds it possible to work in some quarters with ex-Anfu leaders and, as we all know, the biggest and most capable men in the old pro-Japanese Anfu party are still the nearest and dearest advisers to Peking. The differences that exist between the Kuomintang parliament in Canton and the Chin Yun-pang Cabinet are superficial trifles compared with the objections that either group would have to make to the decisions of a popular assembly such as Wu Pei-fu plans.

It is not difficult, therefore, for anyone to understand why every effort to discredit General Wu and to get him out of the way before he becomes too dangerous, will be made throughout China; and why the idea of popular assembly, is foredoomed to failure unless the Chinese people of all classes rouse themselves by a supreme effort to an interest in the prospective struggle. Failing this they are bound to see Wu Pei-fu eliminated from Chinese affairs or to see him assume the responsibility of drubbing every militarist in China, which will not be a light task if he is to have the sort of support which the Hupeh merchants recently gave him.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AT ICHANG.

A TOTAL OF 10,000.

FLIGHT OF PANIC-STRIKEN CIVILIANS.

ICHANG, September 7th.

The recent battle resulted in total casualties of 10,000. Two hundred Northern troops were driven into the river and drowned.

The Szechuanese left wing is now attacking from the north-east, but has not yet penetrated the defences, and Northern reinforcements are now arriving. Meanwhile people are streaming from the city, and the str. Tungting, which is on the point of leaving, is crowded. Food is daily more difficult to obtain, and prices are soaring.—*Reuter*.

HANKOW, September 7th.

According to authentic information, the situation at Changsha is easier, and one of the foreign gunboats has left. All available Chinese craft at Hankow have been commandeered for transport purposes.—*Reuter*.

SZECUAN'S ATTACK RENEWED.

HANKOW, September 8th.

A telegram from Ichang dated September 7th states that the Szechuan troops, after rejecting the advice for truce given by the Consular Body at Ichang, started an enveloping attack upon the district from the north-eastern side of Ichang, yesterday morning. Though Lu Chin-shan, commander of the garrison at Ichang, is doing everything in defence against the attack, the position has now reached such a crucial stage that the residents there are seeking safety in flight.—*Eastern News Agency*.

THE KOREAN BUDGET.

The draft of the Budget estimates for Korea for the new fiscal year has been submitted to the financial authorities for review. The total expenditure—about ¥170,000,000—is an increase of some 10 million yen as compared with the returns for the preceding fiscal year. The increased expenditure is principally to be devoted to educational enterprises. As a consequence of depressed business conditions in Korea, the budget anticipates a marked decrease in revenue from business and other taxes. The expected deficit will be met by increased subsidies from the General Account of the Central Government.

THE FIGHTING IN MONGOLIA.

CAPTURE OF BARON UNGERN.

HIS FORCES DEMORALIZED AND SCATTERED.

[DALTA NEWS AGENCY.]

CHITA, August 30th.

The Headquarters of the People's Revolutionary Army reports that the first and second regiments of Ungern numbering 300 men while marching towards Vankuren learned that it was occupied by the People's Revolutionary Army. They thereupon turned towards the River Oron which they were forced to cross owing to the pressure of the People's Army.

From here they attempted to flee to Manchuria by way of Urga but were pursued by a cavalry detachment under the command of Schetinkin and after a number of encounters the fugitives were outflanked in the vicinity of Mount Uri on August 21st and at 5 o'clock in the morning Ungern and his staff together with three banners were captured.

On August 24th the captives, under an escort of ninety Mongolians of the Mongolian Prince Airturine, were taken to Troitskosavsk whence they were to be delivered to Petropavlovsk.

The People's Revolutionary Army and the Mongols continued the pursuit of the remnants of Ungern's bandits. The 3rd and 4th regiments, composing the second column which killed its commander General Resuhin, were fleeing in the direction of Uliassutai. The regiment of Suhonoff, previously under Kozagardi, was fleeing to Manchuria.

Exhausted by incessant pursuit, Ungern's bands broke into small groups scattering in different directions in search for safety. The Mongolians in Ungern's bands are also fleeing. Some of Ungern's officers are trying to retain their men by showing them false documents concerning the People's Revolutionary Army. The latter has discontinued its pursuit with the exception of the cavalry.

The Soviet Government representative in Mongolia, discussing the capture of Ungern, said: "As early as the encounter near Troitskosavsk a couple of months ago, we captured the files of Ungern's Chief of Staff, from which we learned many interesting facts about the Ungern bandits. The documents of the files show that beside Russians and Mongolians in Ungern's army there were also Chinese officers and soldiers, numbering 700 men, and 30 Japanese officers who were employed by Ungern as military experts directing the activities of Ungern's command. One of these Japanese specialists was captured by us at Troitskosavsk."

A telegram from Irkutsk states that Ungern and his staff are being taken to that city.

UNGERN'S STATEMENT.

CHITA, August 31st.

One of Ungern's demoralized bands which is under the command of Colonel Hobotoff, consisting of 150 men, appeared, on August 29th, sixty versts north of Urga on the Urga-Hailar road with the intention of reaching Hailar. The band is now surrounded by the People's Revolutionary Army and the Soviet forces.

Questioned by the authorities at Troitskosavsk, Ungern said that his forces, held together by an "iron" discipline enforced by General Resuhin and himself, fighting units, did not exist any longer now that he was captured and General Resuhin had been killed by his soldiers.

"So you can see," said Ungern, "why they are demoralized and have become a mere mob. When I declared to my officers my intention of retreating to Western Mongolia, it created among my subordinates much dissatisfaction and they resolved to kill me and General Resuhin. Resuhin was killed and by mere chance I escaped the same fate. They mistook the tent of my orderlies for mine, which was next to it, and under the cover of the night opened fire on it, killing two of my orderlies. My capture is due to international trouble among my men."

The news of Ungern's capture was received by the Amur Provincial Assembly at a session on August 29th with rejoicing and prolonged applause. It was decided to send a telegram congratulating the People's Army.

UNGERN'S PROVISIONS.

CHITA, September 1st.

A party of 90 captured Ungernists passed through Verhne-Udinsk to Irkutsk under a strong escort. The prisoners were taken down the river Selenga from Troitskosavsk on a steamer and were taken across Lake Baikal.

The Chief of Staff of People's Revolutionary Army reports that at the capture of Urga from Ungern there was taken 2,000 suits of underwear, 2,000 fur coats, 4,000 pounds of flour, 2,000 pounds of rice, 1,000 pounds of tea, 500 pounds of butter and quantities of other produce. Near Urga Ungern stored under ground over 100,000 pounds of wheat, which also fell into the hands of the People's army.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—*Adv.*



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1408

GARRISON SCHOOL WATCHMAN.

IMPRISONED FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A DEFENCE OF "PLANTING."

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, two magistrates—Mr. G. N. Orme and Mr. R. E. Lindsell—sat together to hear a charge against an Indian watchman, named Sultan Shah, employed by the military authorities at the Garrison School, of being in unlawful possession of arms.

Mr. Leo Longinotto defended. Mr. D. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, described a raid carried out in the early hours of September 8th. He went to the Garrison School, accompanied by three Indian police officers. In an outhouse, attached to the school, he found five Indians sleeping. The defendant was one of them; under his pillow were certain keys. The school premises were searched but nothing was found there. A small store-room, near the outhouse, was next visited. While opening the door he heard scuffling—a noise of some one running away. He ran in the direction of the noise and saw a police sergeant chasing the defendant, who managed to get away. The other four Indians were taken into custody. The store-room was searched. Two of the keys found under the defendant's pillow fitted a camphor wood trunk there. The trunk had two locks. He saw there were revolvers in the box, locked it again, and took it in a motor car to the Central Police Station. In the box, when it was thoroughly searched, were found two automatic pistols, 1 revolver, 188 rounds of ammunition, 354 rupees, a North West Frontier medal, with the defendant's name on it, a customs receipt bearing his name, and Post Office documents relative to money orders and parcels despatched. Later in the morning a man gave himself up to the police. This man witness recognised as the man who had run away over-night—the present defendant. The defendant was night watchman at the Garrison School; he was in the employ of the military authorities.

By Mr. Longinotto: The store-room was used by the day watchman also. Inspector Nawab Khan gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Longinotto said he would call the defendant.

Mr. Lindsell: Are you denying possession?

Mr. Longinotto: Yes, I say that other people had access to that box and the revolvers were placed there during our absence. The clothing, even, does not all belong to the defendant.

The defendant, giving evidence, said that, on the day the place was searched, he was at Macao all day. He opened the box at 7 o'clock that night, he went to it because he had some money—Rs. 600—and wanted to lock it up.

Mr. Longinotto: Did you see anything there which you did not expect?

Defendant: Yes, I saw a revolver there. He added that he did not do anything in the matter, or report the find to the police because he assumed they belonged to a countryman of his, who had a duplicate key of the box. This man was employed by the Tramway Company. Some of that man's clothing was in the box.

Mr. Longinotto: How often does he call at your place?

Defendant: Now and then, when he wants to put something in my box. The defendant denied that the revolvers were his or that he knew anything about them. He ran, when the police started searching, because he was frightened and lost his head. The next morning, when he came to his senses, he gave himself up.

Mr. Burlingham: When you found that some one had "planted" the revolvers in the box, did you report to the police?

Defendant: I did not. I thought it might belong to my friend.

Mr. Lindsell: Would you allow a friend to have a duplicate key of a box in which you keep Rs. 600?

The defendant replied that the man was a friend of eight years' standing and came from the same village in India.

Mr. Lindsell: What witnesses are you calling, Mr. Longinotto?

Mr. Longinotto replied that there were two—to say that the other man went there, continually, and put things in the box.

These witnesses were duly called, but the "friend," whose name was given, was not one of them.

Mr. Longinotto, addressing the Court for the defence, asked the Bench to consider how much stronger the case was against the other man. Two men have access to the box," said Mr. Longinotto, "my man was out of the Colony, that day, with a parcel. What evidence have you, really, against this man? True, he ran away. Running away looks bad, but it is a matter of temperament. If there is a good case against another man, how can you say that this man is guilty? My man would not dare to accuse the other rashly and without evidence to support his statement. It would be more than his comfort in the Colony would be worth."

Mr. Lindsell: Do you suggest that if the other man was in the dock these witnesses would have said the same?

Mr. Longinotto: I have not the slightest doubt they would. Has your Worship any reason for supposing they would not? Why should you vaguely conclude they would not?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE GORDON).]

A SHARE TRANSACTION.

Mr. S. Greenfield, of Queen's Road, brought an action against Mr. H. C. Best, engineer, of Conduit Road, to recover \$21,844 on a dishonoured cheque. Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo Longinotto) appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was undefended.

Mr. Jenkin said the defendant gave a cheque to the plaintiff in connection with a deal in Hongkong Dock shares. On June 1st, Best requested Greenfield to purchase for him 500 Docks for June or July settlement. The subject of the action was 100 Docks bought on June 1st for settlement on June 28th. On June 28th the plaintiff told Best he had got 100 shares and would like to see the money for them. Best promised to have a cheque ready the next day and Greenfield replied that he would prefer to have the transaction concluded on settlement day. At about 10 a.m., on June 28th, Greenfield handed Best the scrip for the 100 shares in return for a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Best said there were not sufficient funds in the bank to meet the cheque, then, but that his account would be in funds after one o'clock. The cheque was duly presented some time during the afternoon but was dishonoured.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said he had not seen defendant since about midday on June 28th, when he passed along Queen's Road in a ricksha. Best was then it appeared subsequently, on his way to join a vessel that was leaving the Colony. He had since received letters written by the defendant from Shanghai. These contained an explanation from Best that he had expected a sum of \$24,000 to be paid into his banking account on June 28th, and that his absence from the Colony was due to the necessity of attending to a coal transaction.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

A RICE DEAL.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by D'Almada and Mason) appeared to support a claim by the Yee Wo Tai firm against the Mi Yuen Lung firm for the recovery of \$94,564.81 in respect of rice broken contracts for the purchase of rice.

Mr. Alabaster said the rice was tendered to the defendants on due date and they failed to take delivery. The plaintiffs therefore had to sell the rice by auction and they were claiming the loss on the sale, plus interest and godown and other charges.

After hearing evidence his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs and leave to attach certain money now in *custodias legis*, with the consent of the Registrar.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

Represented by Mr. Jenkin, the Transmarina Trading Company proceeded against the Kwong Cheong firm and another for the payment of \$8,910 as damages for failure to take delivery of and pay for a quantity of gunny bags sold to them under a contract.

Mr. Jenkin explained that the amount claimed represented the loss to the plaintiffs on the re-sale of the goods, plus other charges provided for under the contract. Since the writ was issued on June 6th it had transpired that the defendant firm ceased to do business on May 6th and had assigned its business to somebody else.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs with costs.

TRANSACTION IN TINPLATES.

Damages amounting to \$31,390.28 were claimed by Geiz Bros. from Tang Luy & Co. and others for breach of four contracts for the sale of 1,400 cases of tinplates, 100 tons of old newspaper and 20 tons of glassine.

Appearing to support the claim Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) said that the defendants had failed to take delivery and the tinplates and old newspapers were therefore sold by private treaty. The glassine had not been sold but was being set down at the market price.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

Mr. Orme: We will give them the benefit of the doubt, anyhow. We find the charge against the defendant is proved.

Mr. Burlingham: I would ask for the maximum penalty of imprisonment without the option of a fine. I believe this has been going on for some considerable time in Hongkong. We only managed to find this case out through someone giving them away out of spite. The money has been passing from this man to India and he only draws \$25 a month. The presence of Rs. 280 in the box looks as though this sort of thing had been going on, and if he was not the ringleader he was involved. Mr. Burlingham said he could not say where the arms were going to, but his suspicion was that they were going to India. There was no proof of that.

Mr. Longinotto: I must really ask you to ignore all these *ex parte* statements. I object to Mr. Burlingham saying the defendant is the ringleader.

Mr. Orme said that putting the best construction they could on the possession of the revolvers, it was a very serious offence for a watchman to commit. The sentence was imprisonment for fifteen months.

Mr. Longinotto: Will you make an alternative fine?

Mr. Orme: I do not think a fine would have very much use as a deterrent. We did discuss that.

MOTORING AND CRIME.

MAGISTRATE HINTS AT A CONNECTION.

It is not uncommon of defendants to blame the moving pictures for putting into heads thoughts of crime but, at the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Orme suggested that motor car driving "unsettles people's minds" and seemed to hint that this unsettled condition had some connection with crimes of fraud.

The defendant, Stephen Kong, an English-speaking Chinese, employed by the Dragon Garage as a chauffeur and occasional clerk, was charged with embezzlement of part of the sum paid by a customer for motor-car hire.

Mr. Lyson represented the defendant, who pleaded "guilty." Mr. Lyson said the defendant had placed himself in this position through "a sudden deviation from the path of rectitude." His wife had been ill, and he had also to keep his parents, so that his pay—\$80 a month—did not go very far towards meeting his liabilities.

Inspector Spear explained that the method of the fraud was to enter a hiring as being "for a shorter time than it actually was. This was not an isolated offence; the man had been fined by the manager for a similar offence, last July.

The Magistrate: Driving cars does "unsettle people's minds and habits a little." Mr. A. A. Wilson, of the Dragon Garage, said the defendant had given the driver a dollar to keep quiet, and had offered another man \$2. Such conduct corrupted a whole staff.

The Magistrate: I always like to take a lenient view where educated men are concerned, but this is a different case. Corruption may so easily spread and grave difficulty may arise in the Colony, which will not be made better, I am afraid, by trusting offences with leniency. In cases of isolated offences I have given the option of a fine, or even let them off altogether. This man has been in trouble before; that must have given him a warning, but he did not take advantage of it, and it would not do any good, now, to give him a similar opportunity. We have to try and prevent the spread of corruption and that consideration prevents me from giving him the option of a fine, much as I should like to do so for his own sake.

Mr. Lyson: Just one chance!

The Magistrate: He has had one. It is such a grave danger to the business life of the Colony, I will impose the lowest sentence possible—one month's imprisonment.

The Magistrate suggested to Mr. Wilson, that a guarantee should be required, as far as possible, from employees handling money, and Mr. Wilson said this was done in the case of men regularly employed in that way.

ONUS ON RETAILERS.

FOR PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTY.

Last week, when two Chinese retailers were summoned for alleged evasions of the duty on considerable quantities of cigarettes, the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) adjourned the hearing to consider the legal aspects of a plea, put in by the defence, that the retailer had no means of knowing whether duty had been paid or not.

Mr. Orme gave his ruling on the question, yesterday. He said he had had access to the law at Home and he found it was very hard on the defendants in the case of tobacco and all dutiable articles. The law absolutely insisted that persons having dutiable goods should themselves prove that those goods had complied with the law and had paid the duty required. If it was more difficult, here, to comply with the law, then, he was afraid, the only thing to do was to hurry on such steps as might put retailers in a better position—for instance, obtaining a system of marking goods which had paid duty.

The law at Home was quite strict on the subject and there were cases in which the judges had been very insistent that persons having dutiable goods must put themselves in the position to show officers of the Crown that the goods had paid the proper duty. Sections 14 and 15 of the Ordinance followed the Home law on the subject so that the defence, in the two cases before him, would have no reason to complain, except on the one point he had mentioned.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, (who appeared for one of the defendants) said that one difference between the United Kingdom and Hongkong was that at Home the retailer was safeguarded because every packet of cigarettes bore on it the amount of duty paid. If a retailer sells an un-stamped packet he is clearly evading the law, and, if he buys unstamped packets, he knows they have not paid duty. Whereas, here, there was no safeguard at all.

The Magistrate: You must help the Government, as soon as possible, to get recognised marks; that is all I can say.

Mr. Taylor, of the Imports and Exports Department, said Mr. Longinotto was in error in thinking that cigarettes were stamped at Home; they were in Canada and the States, but not at Home. He was sure of that.

The Magistrate: I don't remember seeing a revenue stamp on my tobacco at home.

Mr. Taylor: Retailers have ample protection if they only buy from B.A.T. agents.

The Magistrate: I must go on with the cases and hear the defence.

Dates were fixed, accordingly. Mr. F. X. d'Almada, represented the other defendant.

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI V. K.C.C.

The Shanghai team played their first match, yesterday, when they met the K.C.C., at Kowloon. The visitors put in the field a team made up of J. Keefe (1), A. J. Brown (2), D. McAlister (3) and J. Shaw (skip). The K.C.C. team consisted of Hunter (1), Overy (2), Gibson (3) and McMurtrie (skip).

A very interesting game ended in a score of Shanghai, 20; K.C.C., 21.

The visitors seemed a little out of form, after their voyage; it is probable, that their skip will substitute Tweedie for Brown at the interport match on Saturday. Hunter was far and away the best player of the Kowloon team; Gibson was not in good form.

There was a large attendance of enthusiasts. Mr. Brown, in a brief speech, welcomed the visiting team and assured them of the hospitality of the K.C.C. They were welcome to make the Club their home during their stay.

Mr. Shaw replied for the visiting team. He said he felt sure they would receive a hearty welcome in Hongkong, and, already, he could see that they were not going to be disappointed.

The K.C.C. have invited the Shanghai players to their concert on Saturday night, on Monday a gala night will be held at the World Theatre, when a programme consisting entirely of variety will be presented. Mr. A. B. Allen has undertaken to organise this. The entertainment committee of the Lawn Bowls Association is arranging a dinner and outings of all kinds for the visitors. Mr. N. H. Mody has greatly helped in this by placing his car at the disposal of the committee, without limitation of any kind.

WATER POLO.

The Club Lusitano beat the R.G.A., yesterday, by 4 goals to nil.

Games for this evening:

5.15 p.m.—Lusitano v. H.M.S. Foxglove.

5.45 p.m.—U.A.C. v. V.R.C.

"UNITED" v. "V.R.C."

The following will represent the "United" in the above League Water-Polo match to-day, at 5.30 p.m.: A. E. Simmons; J. Rodger; J. Leonard; D. Laing; W. Conrad; E. W. Bailton; J. C. Finch.

POLO.

An interesting polo match was played on Tuesday between the following teams:—American team: Governor Cameron Forbes (back); Colonel F. B. McCoy, U.S.A.; Lieut. Colonel Gordon Johnstone, U.S.A.; Major Peter Bowditch, U.S.A.; Liang, Major Timmis (back); Capt. Neville, J. E. H. Bibby, H. C. Sargeant.

Although defeated by five clear goals, the American team played strenuously and gamely. Features of the play were the clever work of Sargeant who scored two goals in quick succession in the second chukker and Governor Forbes who gave a dashing display in the fourth.

Bibby scored the first and fifth Hongkong goals. The final goal was the outcome of good combination with Timmis and Sargeant.

The Governor and Lieut. General Sir C. M. Kirkpatrick were among the many well-known residents who watched the game.

ANGLING CLUB FOR SHANGHAI.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

Discussion of a particular line of sport in the newspapers often has the most beneficial results. In the case of angling the reports published of sport locally in the *N.C. Daily News*, and rather further afield have focused the attention of many people interested in angling on their favourite form of sport, and there is now a proposal afoot to start an angling club in Shanghai. Fly-fishing is what is wanted, and in the meantime scientific books are being studied and inquiries made as to the best means of securing the desired sport.

The case of Hongkong reservoir acts as a guide to the local enthusiasts. Fresh-water bass are to be had in Manila, and it was decided to import them into Hongkong and place them in the reservoir. As a matter of fact they were landed in bad condition, and looked none too promising. With the lapse of time, however, wonderful results were obtained. The fish thrived exceedingly, and provided excellent sport to the people interested. On the strength of this experience, inquiries are now being made in Manila for a consignment for Shanghai, and if after investigation the conditions are found to be suitable, a step in the right direction will have been taken. In connection with this subject the articles by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, the well-known expert on natural history, are of particular interest.

The idea will then be to rent a stretch of water in the near vicinity of Shanghai where the members can repair on a summer's evening, bass rising readily to a fly, and accordingly when it has been possible to get both water and fish, the gentle art should have an ever-increasing number of devotees here. It is a courageous experiment, and we trust it will be successful. In the meantime the principal matter of interest is the forthcoming trip of local anglers to fish the waters in the vicinity of Hangchow.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SMART SELECTION
OF OAKMORE, THE ALL-
ENGLISH,

BOOT AND SHOE,
IN ALL SHAPES AND
SIZES. BLACK AND BROWN.
BOX CALF OR GLACE KID.



PRICES
FROM
\$20.00
TO
\$30.00



WE SPECIALIZE IN McAFEE'S
RUBBER STUDDED GOLF SHOE
AS WORN BY—
GEORGE DUNCAN, GOLF
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

WE ALSO SPECIALIZE IN DRESS
SHOES AND PATENT PUMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

DOBBIE MCINNES LIMITED.

ENGINE INDICATORS

EXTERNAL PRESSURE SPRING TYPE DESIGN NO. 1.

Recommended for High Speeds and Pressures. For use with Superheated Steam.

For all purposes where highest accuracy is required.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW STOCK

OF
STRINGS

FOR
VIOLIN, CELLO, DOUBLE BASS
AT
ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell

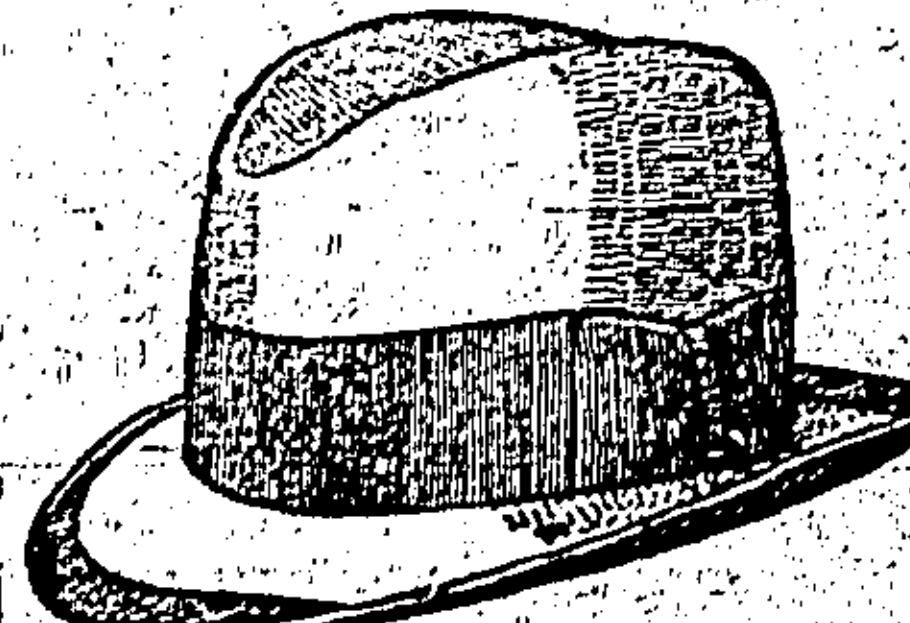
TELEPHONE 3146.

NEW STOCK
OF
FELT HATS

MADE BY

Messrs. GLYN & Co.

Just Unpacked.



These include the latest London Styles in
Gentlemen's soft Felts, Caps and the
Popular Velour in all the newest
colourings.

PRICES ARE SLIGHTLY LOWER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWING to Interport Swimming Contests the original date, OCTOBER 8th, has been reverted to next GYMKHANA. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Stables. Entries CLOSE TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

[1444]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE—16th SEPT. TO 16th APRIL.

IN accordance with Government Notification, this Course is available for daily play up to 1 p.m., except Tuesdays and Sundays when it is available all day. Ladies may play any day in accordance with above. Only two ball matches are allowed on Tuesday and Sunday afternoons, when Ladies are requested to play in Mixed Foursomes, or Mixed Singles only.

[1445]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENAP"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Sept., 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 22nd Sept., 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1921. [1446]

THEATRE ROYAL

SEPT. 17th, at 9.15 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

BY ANNA

EL-TOUR

(Famous Soprano)

LEO

PODOLSKY

(The well-known Pianist)

AND VERA

MIROVA

(The Acrobatic Dancer)

BOOKING NOW AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

[1447]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HEP & O.S.N. Co.'s Steamer

"KHIWA"

Arrived Hongkong on Sept. 11th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1921. [1448]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men & the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, canteen, Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.

Motor Launch "Dayspring."

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified that the Time-Table will be revised on and from FRIDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER, 1921. Copies may be had on application.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, September 15th, 1921. [1438]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED, will REMOVE on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, to their New Premises, No. 10, DES VUE ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, September 14th, 1921. [1441]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of St. George's Building above Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Entrance on Charter Road.

Dated the 1st September, 1921.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO. [1379]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 issue, \$500 each) will be held in the Club House on Thursday, the 6th September, 1921, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:—

28	100	442	603
48	139	437	635
68	178	495	749
78	296	552	805
80	354	601	820

and will be payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1921, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order, A. H. ABBAS, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [1424]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EUMAEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th Sept. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd Oct. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 12th, 1921. [1443]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

BUTTER

Our "DAISY" BUTTER at \$1.25 per lb is the best imported butter from any part of the World. Its texture and keeping qualities cannot be excelled.

Our "DAIRYMAID" BUTTER at \$1.25 per lb is equivalent in quality to any other fresh butter sold by other stores.

We deliver orders to any part of the Colony.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

53

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh supply of

SUTTON'S

Sorted

Vegetable and Flower

SEEDS.

This year to have a good garden. Plant lots of Seeds and take care of the Garden, then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRAVE & CO.,

No. 10, VICTORIA STREET.

P.O. Box 10. [1440]

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, DES VUE ROAD, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th of September both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [1435]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per Share for account

1921, will be payable on MONDAY, the 19th SEPTEMBER 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 10th September, 1921, to MONDAY, the 19th September 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 3rd, 1920. [1405]

SIXTH NIGHT SWIMMING FETE

at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

ON FRIDAY, the 16th SEPT., commencing at 9 o'clock sharp.

INTER-PORT TRIALS. Open Events and Service Races (See Posters).

CLUB BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Admission:—

Members, Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers, 50 cts.

Non-Members, \$1.

Reserved Seats can be Booked at the Club at \$1.50 each.

Late Train to Peak.

R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary. [1439]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes OK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, A, 50.

FOR SALE—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Building.

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level, or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED.—CHIEF OFFICER AND CHIEF ENGINEER for the Motor Ship "TECK LEE" about 540 tons register. The "TECK LEE" will trade between Siam, Straits, Java and China carrying rice outwards and General Cargo homewards. Chief engineer should have a good working knowledge of Diesel Motors, the guarantee Engineer will sail for some time. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to the Owners, Messrs. BELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bangkok, Siam. [1442]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yuenai.

For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. [1446]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side. For particulars apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1334]

FOR SALE.

"KENNIS" THE PEAK RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area 12,956 Square Feet, contains:—

GROUND FLOOR—Large Drawing and Dining Rooms—Wide enclosed Verandahs.

HALL—PANTRY—Store Room, &c.

FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms.

BASMENT—Furnace for Heating—Servants quarters at back.

A GARDEN LOT for a Tennis Court adjoining present small Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$5 can be obtained.

Apply—Box 1263, Carr of Daily Press Office. [1383]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 21, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

INTIMATION

Good for 'Ball-room floors.

Gives a fine smooth surface

for dancing.

WATSON'S WAX

IN POWDER.

In tins $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., and 2 lbs

Prices \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$3.00

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Phone No. 16.

11

BIRTH.

NEWMAN.—At Shanghai, on September 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. K. E. NEWMAN, a son and daughter.

DEATH.

MEDINA.—At Shanghai, on September 8th, VICENTE CARLOS MEDINA, aged 33 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VUE RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1921.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

IN CHINA.

The Canton papers appear to preserve a significant silence regarding recent developments in Hupeh and Hunan. These developments have not been such as to excite jubilation in Southern circles, and that, doubtless, explains the silence.

General Wu Pei-fu, in spite of a certain amount of internal dissension, among his own forces—due, as usual, to discontent arising from failure to obtain regular pay—appears to have achieved the main object of his campaign.

According to accounts received by mail from the scene of the campaign, he has succeeded—by main force, or trickery, or by both combined—in disorganizing the opposition. The commanders of all the insurrectionary forces in Hupeh are reported to have sought refuge in the foreign concessions, and Hunan, as well as Hupeh, is stated to have been brought "under the authority of Wu Pei-fu," which means that the allegiance of both provinces to the Central Government at Peking has been preserved.

It is reported that prominent leaders in the Kuomintang (or Southern) party are required to quit the province of Hunan immediately, on pain of death or imprisonment for life, and the hope is expressed that this action will "guarantee Hunan from serious political disturbances for some years to come."

Four times since the inception of the Republic of China, it is recalled, has been the scene of revolution and looting on a considerable scale. The province of Hunan is considered to rival Kwangtung as "the hotbed of revolution," and doubts are expressed whether the orders given for the expulsion of

revolutionary leaders are likely to prove immediately effective. It does not appear from the reports that the achievements of General Wu Pei-fu command much popular enthusiasm, for he is still complaining to Peking of the embarrassing reluctance of the commercial organizations to provide him with the necessary funds for the Army and the Naval force which has been sent to co-operate with the land forces.

General Wu does not appear to treat the threat of a military expedition from Canton very seriously; he is more concerned at the moment with the activities of General LI LIEH-CHUN on behalf of Dr. SUN YAT-SHEN's Government, in the province of Kiangsi, and is seeking additional reinforcements to check these activities.

So far as the avowed ultimate purpose of the operations is concerned—the unification of China—that appears as far off achievement as ever.

General Wu Pei-fu has pinned his faith to a Citizens' Convention—a suggestion which he made a year ago and has revived within the past few weeks; but, if we may trust the reports in the Chinese Press, neither his brother Super-Tuchuns—Marshal TAO KUN and Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN—nor President Hsu and the PRIME MINISTER are at all favourable to the convocation of the Convention at the present time.

They share the belief that military discipline in the Central Yangtze provinces is the vital need of the moment. President Hsu, recalling the futility of previous "Peace Conferences," is confident that the convocation of a Citizens' Convention at this stage "will only add confusion to the existing instability in China."

Whether General Wu will bow to these judgments or decide to plough a lonely furrow remains to be seen. He is personally convinced that his proposal provides the best means of restoring the unity of the country, but he would seem to have prejudiced his chances of leadership as "champion of the people's rights" by his acceptance of the leadership of an expeditionary force to the Central Yangtze which has trampled the people's rights under foot.

Reports suggest that he may drop the proposal for the present on the plea that no money is forthcoming for meeting what are called "the heavy expenses" of such a Convention. It leaves the immediate future in China as obscure as it has been at any time during the past three years.

A notification of interest to golfers relating to the Happy Valley course, will be found among to-day's advertisements.

A house at Sheungshui, was struck by lightning on Monday. The lightning ignited the thatched roof and destroyed the structure.

Owing to the interport swimming contests which are to take place on October 1st, the next Hongkong Jockey Club's gymkhana will be held on October 8th, the date originally fixed.

An important conference has recently taken place at Dairen between representatives of the Far Eastern Republic and representatives of the Japanese Government, but the negotiations so far have been only of an informal character.

Our morning contemporary in its leading article yesterday declared: "At twenty practically all girls and more than eighty per cent. of the young men are husbands." This probably explains why women "wear the trousers" in China.

Among the bans of marriage published at the Registrar's Office are those of Lieut.-Colonel Clement Smith, Indian Army, to Miss Lilia Cumming Dunbar en route from England; and Mr. D. Springham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to Miss Janette Ogilvie Besant, residing at Government House.

The death took place at the French Hospital, Tientsin, on September 5th, from septicemia, following a mosquito bite of Mr. Walter Ruthe, Fondateur de Pouvors of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, who was 59 years of age. The late Mr. Ruthe was a brother of Mr. A. Ruthe, Manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Tientsin.

Our Scottish Correspondent informs us that at a quarterly communication of Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry—the Earl of Eglinton and Winton presiding—it was unanimously agreed, on the recommendation of Grand Committee, to erect a district Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in North China.—Bro. Brodie A. Clarke, Past Master of Lodges Cosmopolitan, Shanghai, and St. Andrew, in the Far-East, Shanghai, being appointed District Grand Master.

General Leonard Wood and Mr. Cameron Forbes, with the other members of the Philippines Mission, left the Colony, yesterday, by the *Empire of Asia*.

The French cruiser *d'Estrees* arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning. The vessel, 2,900 tons, is under the command of Captain Lacombe. The *d'Estrees* is on her way to France and will be dismantled on arrival there, being replaced by a cruiser of the latest type on the China Station.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has notified Hsu Shu Cheng, popularly known as "Little Hsu," that the hospitality of the Foreign Settlement is denied to him, and that if found within the limits of the Settlement he will render himself liable to immediate arrest by the Municipal Police.

The Manchu Imperial House has despatched Mr. Shou Ying as an emissary to the Central Government with an application for funds to tide over the approaching mid-autumn festival. It is learned that the Ministry of Finance is ready to furnish \$500,000 to meet the obligations of the Manchu House.

Several local enterprises, says a Shanghai contemporary, are being seriously discussed by Chinese and foreign promoters, and among these are several cotton mills but it has been pointed out that owing to the great lack of early delivery, the greatest need at the moment in Shanghai is a manufactory where spindles could be made to meet the great demand which now exists here.

The residents in the "New Garden City," Hsuntin, were, responsible for an agreeable innovation, last night, when arrangements were made for a performance to be given by the Band of the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment. Special trains were run to and from Kowloon and a large number of people took advantage of the opportunity to visit the garden city and spend a pleasant evening listening to music by moonlight.

In spite of the fact that lotteries have been prohibited by the Chinese authorities, it is reported by the Chinese press that a new lottery is about to be started in Shanghai, the proceeds of which will be for the establishment of docks at Foochow and Amoy. The Chinese press, commenting on this, states that after the banishment of the lottery shops from Frenchtown, they removed into Chinese territory where supposedly they were ordered by the authorities to be suppressed. So far, however, nothing has been done in the matter.

Miss Eugenie Carneiro, a Shanghai girl, has been awarded one of two scholarships at the University of California Hospital, San Francisco, where she is completing a course in nursing. The scholarship is for G. \$1,200 and carries with it the privilege to pursue advance study on any line of specialisation. Miss Carneiro may choose, in either New York or London. A graduate of St. Joseph's Institute, Shanghai, Miss Carneiro began her study of nursing at Dr. Anne Walter Fearn's Hospital, leaving for America in July of 1919. The scholarship was awarded for general excellence in all subjects. There were 144 competitors for the scholarship.

SHANGHAI BANKRUPTCY. JUDGE ON FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

SHANGHAI, September 14th. In the British Supreme Court yesterday Judge Grain delivered judgment with reference to the Cecil Humphreys bankruptcy and *inter alia* said that there could be no doubt that the bankrupt at the time of making the assignment was insolvent and the assignment in itself was an act of bankruptcy and fraudulent in the sense that it did defeat and delay payment to creditors of his private business.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRUNNEN'S AGENCY.)

GROUPING CROWN COLONIES.
NEW COLONIAL OFFICE SCHEME.

LONDON, September 14th.
An important scheme on which the Colonial Office is now engaged for grouping the Crown Colonies and Protectorates under High Commissioners, giving them larger autonomous powers, is outlined in *The Times*.

The object of the scheme is to meet the Colonies' demand for a greater share in the management of local affairs, especially finance.

Mr. Churchill's action is stated to be influenced by suggestions in a memorandum issued by the French Colonial Minister regarding the financing of the French Colonies in bulk, instead of piecemeal. Under the grouping proposals, which are based on geographical considerations, the High Commissioners would exercise some of the present duties of the Colonial Secretary. Provision would be made for the appointment of a High Commissioner with authority over the African Colonies, and another for the Mediterranean Possessions.

The Straits Settlements would be included with Ceylon, the Seychelles, and the Mauritius with a High Commissioner at Port Louis.

The Falkland, the Fiji and other Pacific islands would be under a High Commissioner stationed at Suva.

The High Commissioners would be assisted by Councils partly elected and partly nominated by electors and classified interests. The question of native representation on the Councils has not yet been settled.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

STRONG BELGIAN DELEGATION.

BRUSSELS, September 14th.
The Belgian delegation to protect Belgian interests in the Far East at the Washington Conference consists of Mr. Janssen, the Foreign Minister, M. Theunis, the Minister of Finance, Baron de Marichaux, the Ambassador at Washington, and M. Franquet, the expert on Chinese questions.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH NAVAL VISIT TO HOLLAND.

INVITATION TO DUTCH SQUADRON.

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.
The visit of the British Fleet is attracting the greatest interest. Speaking at the municipal banquet in their honour, the Burgomaster dwelt on the historic ties binding Britain and Holland. Admiral Hodge, replying, hoped that a Dutch squadron would soon return the visit to Britain.

BRITISH OFFICERS RECEIVED BY QUEEN.

THE HAGUE, September 13th.
Queen Wilhelmina received Admiral Hodge and his officers at the Loo Palace. The Prince Consort was present.

ERZBERGER'S MURDERERS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BADEN POLICE.

BERLIN, September 13th.
A message from Munich states that the Baden authorities have ascertained that the murderers of Herr Erzberger were a student, named Tillesen, and a merchant, named Schulz, recently living at Munich, who were members of the Ehrhard Brigade, which participated prominently in the Kapp insurrection. The accused have not yet been arrested, owing to hindrance to the Baden police. According to the *Berlin Tageblatt*, many persons recently arrested in Berlin confessed that they had been communicating with the murderers.

PRESIDENT HARDING.

OVATION AT THEATRE.

NEW YORK, September 13th.
President Harding, who is briefly holiday-making in New York, received a great ovation at the theatre last night. He is going to-day and spending the night on the Presidential yacht.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH WAR.

STRONG KEMALIST ATTACK REPULSED.

ATHENS, September 13th.
A communiqué dated the 9th instant states: The enemy attacked our centre and left in great strength, but was repulsed.

THE BERLIN ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE.

BERLIN, September 13th.
The electricians' strike has ended.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN TANNERY AND DYEWORKS.

ACQUIRED BY LONDON COMPANY.

BERLIN, September 14th.
A meeting of the Renner Tanning and Dye Works Company, at Hamburg, confirmed the transfer of the concern to the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co. of London. A telegram was read from the Forestal Company intimating that they will build their own factory in Germany, and open competition, if the offer is not accepted.

The purchase price totals seventy-three million marks.

[A telegram of August 9th stated:—The *Boersen Courier*, of Hamburg, states that, at an extraordinary general meeting, the Renner Tanning and Dye Works Company, on September 12th, will consider proposals to transfer the entire concern to the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, of London, who are prepared to purchase, at the rate of 535 per cent. per thousand mark, the Renner shares, plus a bonus of 50 per cent.]

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

TILDEN DEFEATS SHIMIDZU.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14th.
In the American national lawn tennis singles championship, Tilden defeated Shimidzu by 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

Mlle. SUZANNE LENGLEN.

FORBIDDEN TO PLAY TENNIS FOR 3 MONTHS.

NEW YORK, September 14th.
Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen has cancelled all lawn tennis engagements, owing to ill-health. The doctors say she would be unable to play for three months. Mlle. Lenglen sails for France, probably on September 17th.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PROBLEM OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

GENEVA, September 14th.

After hearing the report of the Portuguese representative on the abolition of opium traffic, the Committee No. 5 of the League adopted the motion by Sir Gilbert Murray, one of South Africa's representatives, inviting the various Governments to furnish the Secretariat-General with an annual report on the subject, including information for the suppression of illicit trafficking in opium and other drugs.

The Committee decided to ask the Governments to exempt their nationals employed by the League from the payment of income-tax; it also decided that the delegates participating in the sittings of the commission of the League should receive an allowance of 70 gold francs daily.

JUDGES OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

GENEVA, September 14th.

Balloting took place for the election of Judges of the Court of International Justice. The following were elected:—Senor Altamira (Spain), Senor Alvarez (Chili), Signor Anzilotti (Italy), Senor Barboza (Brazil), Senor Debustambelle (Cuba), Viscount Finlay (Great Britain), M. Loder (the Netherlands), Mr. Oda (Japan), and M. Weiss (France).

EARLIER CABLES.

ACCUSATION OF NEPOTISM.

GENEVA, September 13th.
Great Britain's Imperial representatives have been active in preaching economy during the discussions in the Assembly on the work of the League.

Sir W. S. Meyer, leader of the Indian delegation, insisted on a reduction of the Budget for the Secretariat.

Sir J. Allen (New Zealand) went further by demanding a reduction of the League staff. He also complained of nepotism, declaring that one high official had half a dozen cousins and other relations working for him.

Capt. Bruce (Australia), while declaring Australia's enthusiasm and faith in the League, urged a reduction in the League's expenditure.

Mr. Doherty (Canada) thought the League was scattering its efforts over too many subjects; it should concentrate on the most important and thus save expenditure. He said that the already overburdened communities deprecated converting the League into a sort of a charitable institution.

Dr. Wellington Koo, replying to the debate, refuted the criticisms of the Secretariat, declaring that the organization was still in its infancy and was open to improvement. He defended the Permanent Committee on Armaments, which was doing good work.

Mr. Doherty declined nomination for the Permanent Court of International Justice, leaving Mr. Borden the only Canadian candidate.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

GRAND JURY INDICTMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.
The Grand Jury has indicted "Fatty" Arbuckle on a charge of manslaughter. REVELATIONS AT INQUEST.

LATER.
Arbuckle was present at the inquest on Virginia Rappe.

Mrs. Delmont, one of the women present at the "gin jollification" in Arbuckle's apartments, declared that Arbuckle dragged Miss Rappe into the bedroom and locked the door. The witness, an hour later, heard screams from the bedroom. When Arbuckle opened the door at her request, the witness found Miss Rappe in bed, tearing her clothing and screaming, "I am dying, he did it."

The Coroner asked Mrs. Delmont, who admitted drinking ten glasses of whisky at the party, how she remembered the happenings. The witness replied, "My memory is always good."

She said Miss Rappe had three glasses of gin, mixed with orange wine.

Miss Rappe's manager, Mr. Semmacher, said that he did not hear screams, while in the apartment. He visited Miss Rappe the next day. She told him that Arbuckle had injured her.

The missing witness, a Miss Blake, has reappeared. She said that she left home to avoid notoriety.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH JUSTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14th.

In the course of the preliminary legal proceedings in the Arbuckle case, the District Attorney examined a witness professionally described as "a motion picture bathing girl" with the object of ascertaining if she had been induced to commit perjury, in consequence of her alleged divergent statements to the authorities. The Attorney suggested that undue influence was at work, and stated that, one girl witness had mysteriously disappeared from her home.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

CABINET CONSIDER RELIEF MEASURES.

LONDON, September 13th.

The official report of the meeting of the Cabinet unemployment committee says that the committee reviewed the whole position in regard to unemployment and considered means to relieve the present distress and the measures required to provide for the situation in the winter. The committee were informed that 1,327,000 wholly unemployed and 400,000 on short time were registered at Employment exchanges on the 2nd inst. About 290,000 persons have exhausted their unemployment benefit right, but will be re-entitled to draw benefit for a further six weeks from November 2nd. This should materially relieve the position.

The committee examined various proposals in regard to methods of financially assisting local authorities in districts where unemployment is particularly severe who are prepared to undertake relief schemes upon genuine work of public utility.

"STABLE PEACE."

KING'S PRAYERS FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, September 13th.

Replying to a loyal address from the Convocation of York, His Majesty the King said that stable peace is the goal towards which we must unceasingly labour. He is confident that his Ministers at Home and in the Dominions overseas will keep it unwaveringly before them. "It is a cause of deep and sacred relief for which we owe thanks to God," said His Majesty, "that in answer to my appeal a new sign of hope has arisen in Ireland. I pray that the promise of a new era now held out may be realised, and that my Irish people may be united once to another in peace and goodwill."

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

PROSPECTS OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 13th.

Reuter learns that the latest reports received in London regarding the Anglo-Afghan negotiations at Kabul are favourable. Conversations have not been broken off, and there is no prospect of a rupture. It was fully realised when conversations opened that they would be a long and sometimes disheartening business. The course of the negotiations is always uncertain, varying from the brightest to the blackest at short notice, and is affected particularly by outside events like the Turco-Greek war, while Turkish and Bolshevik propaganda is rife. The framing of a treaty must be the work not of weeks but of months.

FRENCH FINANCE.

FLUCTUATION, BUT GOOD UNDER CURRENT.

PARIS, September 13th.

The proceeds of Exise and Monopolies for August last exceed those of August, 1930, by over £5,500,000 at par. Sharp fluctuations of the foreign exchanges were features of yesterday's Paris Bourse, sterling and dollars rising strongly against the franc. According to opinion in financial circles, the movement is but the consequence of the situation arising from stocks being almost exhausted. Manufacturers, in view of the trade revival, are now hastening to cover their needs abroad.

NORTHERN FRANCE TEXTILE DISPUTE.

The Northern France textile dispute is over. The proposed wages reduction culminated in threat of a general strike, which, however, only materialized partially. Adequate measures were taken at once to maintain order and traffic. Complete order has prevailed hitherto.—*Times*.

SINN FEIN ENVOYS.

RETURN TO DUBLIN WITH PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, September 13th.

It is officially announced that the Sinn Fein envoys, Messrs. McGrath and Boland, interviewed Mr. Lloyd George this afternoon, and discussed some points with reference to the proposed conference. They are returning to Dublin with Mr. Lloyd George's views for further consideration.

NEW MEXICAN CONCESSION.

OIL PIPE-LINE TO COST \$10,000,000.

MEXICO CITY, September 13th.

The Government has granted a concession to Messrs. Clay, T. Yenby, of Los Angeles, to construct an oil pipeline from Puerto, Mexico to Salina Cruz. The line, which will follow the Tehuantepec Railway, is estimated to cost \$10,000,000. It will be completed in two years.

SPAIN'S WAR IN MOROCCO.

ENEMY ABANDONS CAMP AND MATERIAL.

MADRID, September 13th.

The Spanish offensive against the Rifis has started from Melilla, and the strictest censorship is enforced. An official communiqué says: The Sukelarra position was brilliantly captured under cover of the guns of the Spanish Fleet, the enemy abandoning his camp, with much material. There were no Spanish casualties.

FAMINE-STRIKEN RUSSIA.

STRANGE SOVIET PROCEEDINGS.

RIGA, September 13th.

Eleven steamers with corn cargoes for the Russian famine-stricken population are lying here, but Russia has only provided two hundred trucks. Urgent requests to Moscow for additional means of transport thither have not been answered.

FALL IN EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS.

LONDON, September 13th.

The Exchequer returns from April 1st to September 10th show receipts £400,000,000; expenditure £449,000,000, compared with £341,000,000 and £450,000,000, respectively, for the corresponding period of last year.

ECONOMY PROGRAMME IN PORTUGAL.

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

LISBON, August 3rd.

At the first official presentation of the Government to Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr. Barros Queiroz, explained the Ministerial programme. He said they aimed at improving the food supplies of the people and at a sounder financial position, based on the moral and material strength of an administration which would defend the public funds with energy and decision and work for a well-balanced Budget.

Mr. Queiroz laid stress on the importance of increased production, greater exports, fewer imports, and the regularization of the floating debt to enable the country to recover its credit, which he considered not only useful but essential. The Government's programme for the reduction of expenditure and the creation of revenue involved the remodeling of the Army and Navy and the public works services, with reform of the system of direct taxation and the method of payment. Loans would be issued for the consolidation of the floating debt, covering deficits and providing grants for development, and for the conversion of the internal debt.

The Prime Minister declared that these measures were essential to reconstruction, and the Government presented them with absolute confidence in the collaboration of Parliament in the interest of the country. "We must create revenue, and the sole object of the Government is to develop the national wealth." With the Chamber's support the Government could achieve this; otherwise it did not wish to remain in office.

The Government is supported by the Liberals and opposed by the Reconstructionists and the Monarchists. It has received the conditional support of the Democrats and the Catholics.—*Times*.

GAOL BREAKERS AT SHANGHAI.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

THE SHANGHAI MERCURY OF THE 6th INST.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a sensational escape was made from the U.S. gaol by two men who were being held on serious charges. The two men were A. E. Norman and Henry Muncie, alias John Wesley Morris, both of them among their other accomplishments deserters from the 15th United States Infantry in Tientsin. Muncie was yesterday charged before Mr. F. J. Schuhl with obtaining two platinum watches from a Chinese jeweller's shop in Nanking Road, by means of a very badly altered and defaced draft for \$8,975 gold, which had come by some mysterious method into his possession. He was remanded for few days so that an attorney might be detailed for his defence. Norman, who is also a deserter, was arrested at the Olympic Games at the beginning of June, being recognised by one of his own officers, who happened to be watching a game of baseball at the same time. When allowed to return with an escort to his own house in Haskell Road, he managed while half-dressed to make good his escape by jumping out of a window. He was arrested subsequently, and at the time of his escape he was being held by the authorities pending his trial on a charge of desertion.

Shortly after 6 p.m., yesterday, the two prisoners were quietly playing a game of patience in their cell, which was situated just below the warden's room, and one of them called out for a drink of water, which the warden, Mr. Engburg, hastened to bring. Just as the bottle, which was small enough to hand through the bars, without opening the cell door, was being passed to them, one of them threw a bottle of ammonia into the face of the warden, while the other seized him, and going through his pockets, abstracted his keys with which the cell door was unlocked. During the subsequent struggle Engburg received a number of heavy blows, and when the alarm was raised was found in a very much battered condition, and suffering considerably from the effects of the ammonia. Being half blinded there was nothing to prevent the men from making their escape, and they walked quickly downstairs and out of the back door without disturbing anyone.

The police were immediately notified, and a search instituted without success, and at the time of writing the men are still at large. Shanghai is being searched with a fine toothcomb, and there is little doubt in the mind of the authorities that these men will be apprehended sooner or later. All means of egress are being watched, and it is practically a certainty that they are still in Shanghai, and it is merely a matter of time.

It is believed that they obtained possession of the ammonia when Norman was visited by a woman, and the whole affair has the appearance of a well prepared and daring escapade. Norman's has undoubtedly been the brain behind the thing, for on previous occasions he has shown himself to be a very slippery customer. Muncie, on the other hand, has not shown any brilliancy in his exploits, and if he is the guilty party in the platinum watch case he has shown himself to be a very clumsy worker, not only in the methods employed in the first instance, but in his foolishness in returning to the scene of his former crime. No foreigner and very few Chinese would be deceived by the very fishy looking document which he presented in payment for the watches, and it is almost incredible how a man of any intelligence would have the audacity to try and negotiate a mutilated second of exchange, which had its dubious nature written all over it.

In the meantime it is to be hoped that these two desperate men will be apprehended, as it is understood that one of them is armed and would not be backward in using any weapon which would facilitate his escape. They constitute a serious danger while at large.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

A meeting of the Special Conference was held at the Colonial Office, on July 18th. Mr. Churchill was in the chair, and the overseas representatives present were Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Ballantyne, Sir T. Smart, Colonel Mantz, and Mr. Saxtri.

The subject of wireless telephony was first discussed. Statements were made by the Postmaster-General, by Sir Henry Norman, and by Dr. Zoelae, and a resolution was passed recommending that the developments in wireless telephony, whether by Governmental or by private enterprise, should be investigated, and technical reports furnished to the Governments of the Dominions and India.

The committee next considered certain aspects of the question of nationality. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs was present during the discussion, and a resolution was passed commending to the favourable consideration of the Governments of the Dominions and India the principles of the proposals put forward by Mr. Short. These proposals provided for the acquisition of British nationality by persons of British descent of the second and subsequent generations born abroad, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) Registration at birth; (b) Renewal of registration as a British subject at majority. The subject of an Empire patent was next taken up. A resolution was passed recommending that a conference of representatives of the Patent Offices of his Majesty's Dominions should be held in London at an early date to consider the practicability of instituting a system of granting patents which should be valid throughout the British Empire.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LETTER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Peking, August 30th.

The *Asiatic News Agency* has obtained an authentic copy of the communication addressed to the British Foreign Office by the London China Association—China Association, 99, Cannon Street, E.C., London, June 21st, 1931.

Sir,—My Committee have the honour to lay before His Majesty's Government certain points likely to affect British interests in China, which they respectfully hope will be taken into consideration by His Majesty's Government in dealing with the question of the renewal or modification of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

The advantages of the Alliance to both countries were clearly demonstrated in 1904 and 1914, and in view of the unsettled state of affairs still prevailing in so large a portion of Asia, we would lay great stress upon the importance of maintaining the cordial relations between this country and Japan which have existed for so many years.

According to the representations made to us from China, there can be little doubt that a strong feeling has arisen in that country that one of the stipulations of the Treaty has not been carried out in practice—the clause referred to is that for the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all Nations in China. A concrete case in supporting this contention is the Japanese action in Shantung to which my Committee called attention in detail on February 8th, 1930. We are informed that the situation there is still unsatisfactory. The Chinese view is that the terms of the Treaty have not been conscientiously carried out, and that a renewal of the Treaty upon the same terms, after this non-fulfilment, would be tantamount to recognition of the status quo, and could not, therefore, be looked upon as a friendly act on the part of Great Britain.

It is reported that an important section of public opinion in Japan is inclined to regard the action of their Government in Shantung as ill-advised, and from an economic point of view a failure. If therefore, His Majesty's Government could take any steps to bring about a friendly settlement of this question in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty, we believe their efforts would be appreciated by China and would be welcomed by many in Japan.

In any case my Committee hope that His Majesty's Government will give consideration to the feeling in China to which we have drawn attention.

Another point about which the Chinese people are somewhat sensitive is that any Agreement affecting their country or their sovereign rights should be concluded by foreign Powers, otherwise than in consultation with them.

As regards the situation generally my Committee is of opinion that Great Britain has no interest in China which is not shared by the Dominions, by America, by France, and by Japan as laid down by her leading statesmen in public utterances.

It would be idle to deny that there is a powerful party in Japan in favour of a policy in China which is entirely at variance with the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, but we assume that the settled policy of the Japanese Government will conform to the terms of any Treaty to which it attaches its signature.

If then the interests of the four great Powers in China are identical, if these interests consist, as we believe they do, in promoting a reconstructive policy in China, in uniting to carry out in practice the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations, and further in assisting China to establish a stable Government capable of maintaining peace and order within her borders, we are of opinion that a development of the Japanese Alliance into an agreement between the four great Powers would do much to consolidate and maintain the general peace of the Far East for many years to come.

In the Consortium, financial groups representing the four Powers have already come to an Agreement regarding some forms of industrial development in China. My Committee respectfully suggest that it is worthy of consideration whether the four Governments could not conclude an Agreement constituting a national Consortium, in which China might be invited to join. We believe an Agreement of this kind would enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of a large and influential portion of the people of China, who would welcome an opportunity of re-establishing the stability of the country and promoting its prosperity and welfare.

The course indicated would at the same time add to the prosperity of all nations interested in the Far East, most of all to the prosperity of our Japan.

My Committee recognise that there are other and wider interests involved in the question of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but they refrain from discussing these aspects of the question, being outside the scope of the activities of their Association.—I have, etc., (Signed) F. Anderson, Chairman.

H.M. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

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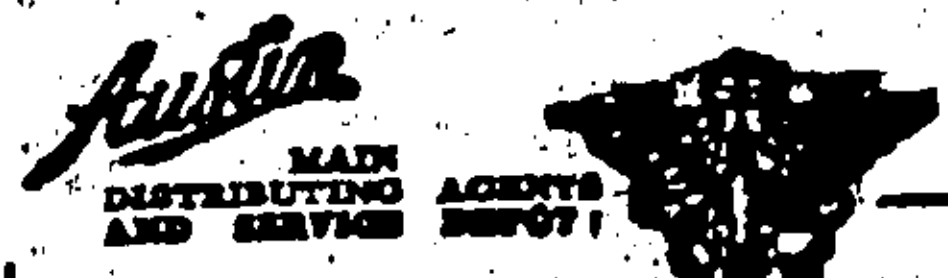
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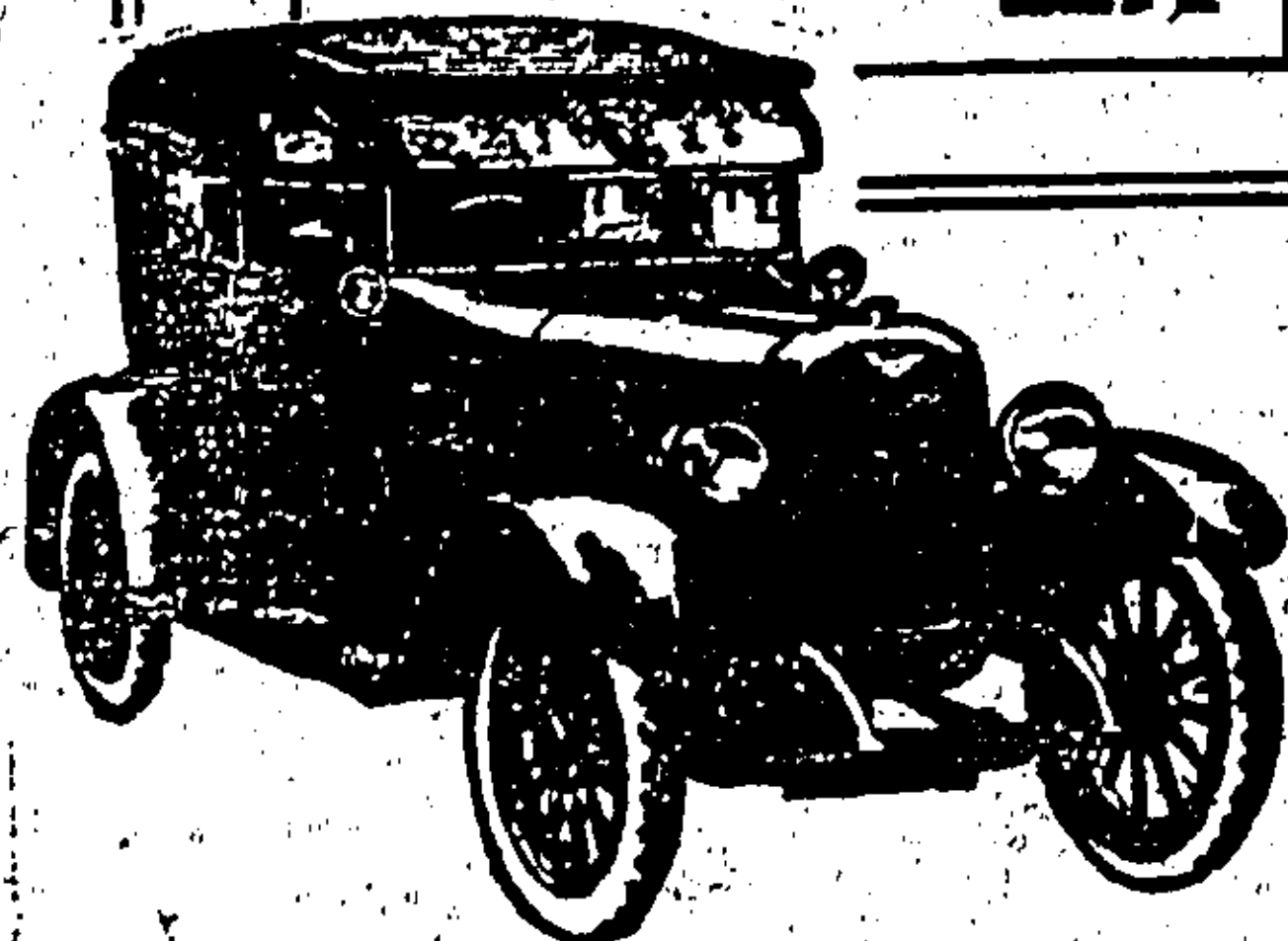
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, LARRE, RAMBAY.]

PARIS, July 26th.

There is a very curious note in evidence in the fashion world just now and that is the acceptance as correct of the wearing of short gloves with short sleeves; those of the musketeer or gauntlet type are chosen for preference. No doubt the ultra short sleeves and the sleeveless gowns themselves are to blame for this, for very early in their reign of popularity women realised the impossibility of finding gloves that would reach to the shoulder tip, and so decided frankly to abandon the attempt and, without compromising by wearing gloves that would leave a short expanse of bare arm, to wear gloves that would expose it entirely from the wrist to the elbow. Besides, with gloves at the price they are, more than economy! For this reason more than anything else no doubt, the fashion has caught on, and short gloves may now be worn by the most elegant, whether their sleeves be extremely short, elbow length, or an entirely minus quantity.

Gloves, like shoes, become more and more fantastic as the days go by, and both are rapidly developing into objects of design and fantasy equally as important as hats or gowns. Because it lends itself to varied treatment more readily than any other type, the gauntlet glove is the one on which designers expend all their talent. At the beginning of the year they launched models that showed cuffs of every possible design and colouring; now, having exhausted their imagination in that line, the whimsical idea has taken them to decorate the inside of the cuff, and the result is a host of pretty notions showing the most extravagant of cuff linings in silver and gold tissue, brocade, metal lace and rich silks and satins in exotic shades. The cuff is slit on the outside, so that these beauties are visible from the side or as the wearer twists her hand. Such ideas are only carried out in white or black gloves, and the material is invariably soft glace kid.

A glove that is essentially popular and effective is a white kid gauntlet showing strips of black kid inlaid in such patterns that the whole has the suggestion about it of a backgammon board. For everyday wear, the most practical is a gauntlet glove in washing suede, showing a fringe of the same material outlining the top and the outer edge.

Those who wish to avail themselves of these novelties should do so straight away, as it is not likely they will remain in fashion after the sleeveless gown and the ultrashort sleeve have had their day, both of which, as a matter of fact, are beginning to wane in popular favour. Some designers have already decided that bare arms and shoulder tips are hardly keeping with the dignity of longer skirts, and have forthwith added long widths of lace, Georgette, and aiton de soie over the offending bareness; as yet, these sleeves have no definite shape and look more like after-thoughts than a serious part of a whole. A white crepe Maroccan dress will have long, wide and flowing sleeves of black Georgette, just as though the designer had contemplated his model at the last minute and added the sleeves with the first piece of material he found handy, not even troubling to cut this into some sort of shape. At the races, I noticed a pretty brunette wearing a simple navy blue and white foulard frock made, as so many frocks have been made lately, with an oval scalloped out neck and no sleeves; but the couturier on this occasion had amplified the model by adding loose sleeves of a nondescript shape in white nixon de soie. A white tulle frock I saw had wide sleeves of black Georgette and, in order to suggest some idea of unity, the dress itself was decorated with one or two motifs worked in black and white beads. Black or white lace is, of course, a material par excellence for treatment in this way, and a quaint and attractive effect is obtained by adding to a frock sleeves of the same lace that serves to fashion the hat that will be worn with it. Nothing has ever been so popular as organdie in this season; no wardrobe can be counted complete that does not include at least one frock in organdie, and the latest hats are either of organdie or else trimmed with the daintiest of flowers fashioned from scraps of this delicate material. Coloured organdie is far more in vogue than white, the latter shade merely serving as a trimming when cut in narrow frills that are pleated or gathered and then added *ad lib.* to the bodice and voluminous skirt. Pale mauve, geranium and salmon pink, vieux rose, lemon and natter blue are the shades that appeal most to designers; for trimming, they add frills of the same shade or else in white organdie such as I have just described. A little hand embroidery—for preference drawn-thread work—may be added, but nothing else; the introduction of a scrap of other material or lace being judged, by the mysterious law of fashion, the height of bad taste.

With these frocks, organdie hats in a shade to match are worn, the shady and cloche types being chosen. With these, as with frocks, the only trimming allowed is that of the material itself. Folds cut on the cross and ruching are favourite methods of decoration. For hats, other than these fashioned of organdie, a pretty idea is to trim them with flowers made of this delicate material, the wiring is used, but petals are formed by simply rolling back the edge, and forms and shapes created by manipulating with the fingers the pliable stiffness of this tissue. Such flowers are ever so pretty, but so fragile that they can never appeal to the practical-minded. Therefore, another method of treating organdie has been devised which consists in cutting out leaves and petals and working them on to a hat flat by means of silk or wool stitchery, just as leather was treated last year. As felt is one of the most popular materials for hats just now—even though the sun is at its hottest—the fragile daintiness of these organdie flowers against the dull surface and suggestion of heaviness of the felt makes a very happy compromise.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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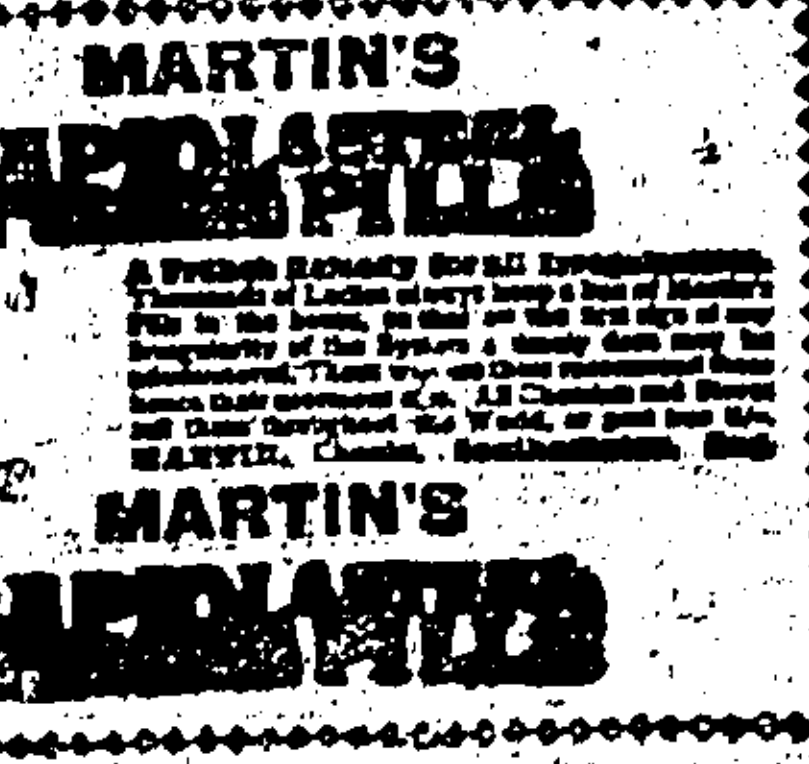
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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

i.e. "PERSIA" ... sailing 2nd half of October.

FOR SHANGHAI

i.e. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 10th October
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—
i.e. "UMVOLOSI" ... sailing on or about 20th Sept. from Colombo
i.e. "UMONA" ... sailing the beginning of Sept.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Shanghai
& Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept., at 5 p.m.
INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KANO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIRKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & CUBAN PORT VIA PANAMA.

DAKAR MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via OAF.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th September

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore and Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

MATSHYE MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

SANUKI MARU ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

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K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

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Y8-10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Chusenji (Nikko) —	Kyoto Hotel —	Nagasaki —	Shiratsubo —
Lakend Hotel —	Kyoto Hotel —	Japan Hotel —	Daiokwan Hotel —
Kamakura —	Myoko Hotel —	Nara —	Tokyo —
Kashin Hotel —	Matsumoto —	Nara Hotel —	Imperial Hotel —
Karuzawa —	Park Hotel —	Nikko —	Tokyo Station Hotel —
Mitaka Hotel —	Miyajima —	Kanaya Hotel —	Tanji Ryokan Hotel —
Mampet Hotel —	Miyajima Hotel —	Nikko Hotel —	Yokohama —
Kobe —	Miyajima Hotel —	Osaka —	Grand Hotel —
Oriental Hotel —	Fujiyama Hotel —	Osaka Hotel —	
Tor Hotel —		Sumiyoshi —	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Keijo (Soer) —	Changchun —	Hotel (Hakden) —
Chosen Hotel —	Yamato Hotel —	Yamato Hotel —
Fusan —	Dairen —	
Fusan Station Hotel —	Yamato Hotel —	Byojun Port Arthur —
Shinghai —	Hoshigaura —	Yamato Hotel —
Shinghai Station Hotel —	Yamato Hotel —	

THE CASE FOR BIG SHIPS.

"KERNEL AND PIVOT OF NAVAL POWER."

In the course of half an hour on August 3rd, Colonel Amery contrived to make a very clear statement of British naval policy.

Colonel Amery announced to the House the recent decision of the Imperial Cabinet on the Naval problem. It turned out to be of a mark-time order. The Dominion Premier thought that the minimum British standard of naval power should be at least equal to that of the strongest single Power, but the matter was one for their Parliament to decide, and these should wait and see what took place at the Disarmament Conference for the Naval policy of the home Government, it is "not one of competition or of challenge, but simply one of replacing obsolete ships." The whole Grand Fleet is obsolete, or at least the capital ships are. We have only one post-Jutland capital ship, the *Hood*, but the Admiralty hope to have the new four completed in 1925.

These new four are to be battle-cruisers of an improved and much more highly protected type. They are to be able to mount 16in. guns, like the new capital ships of Japan and the United States. The *Hood's* guns are 15in.

They will not require docks of an increased size.

They will be protected against torpedo attack by the new "bulges" below water. Least any members might think that these four capital ships, on which nearly two millions will be spent this year, are a challenge to the other naval Powers, Colonel Amery reminded the House that Japan will have eight similar ships by 1925, and she has voted eight more to be completed by 1928.

America, in addition to four ships of 32,000 tons, will have twelve more finished by 1925, each of 42,000 tons displacement.

Colonel Amery, therefore, justly insisted that the British Admiralty could not possibly afford to run any greater risks than those which they are now incurring, and even these risks, he said, were only justified by the general financial situation and the eager desire of the British Government to avoid entering into anything like a competition of armaments.

THE COST OF BATTLESHIPS.

Colonel Amery did not go deeply into the question of cost. But Mr. Asquith and Admiral Suetter did. The *Hood* has cost six millions, and as the new ships are to be improved *Hoods*, Mr. Asquith estimated that there will be little change out of thirty millions for the four. Admiral Suetter foreshadowed four more next year, and so on till sixteen were completed, costing one hundred millions; and he suggested another hundred millions for floating docks and all the necessary auxiliary ships and other expenses. Both, therefore, fought shy of the Government's programme. Mr. Asquith was careful not to commit himself against the capital ship as such; Admiral Suetter, on the other hand, seemed to do so, because he believes that the submarine and the aeroplane have immensely restricted its rôle in future war. Colonel Amery, however, declared that the capital ship still remains "the kernel and pivot of naval power," that nothing has shaken the conviction that the big ship is the basis on which naval power ultimately rests, and that the "capital aircraft" and the "capital submarine" were still unborn, though their day may arrive in the future. He claimed that that was the deliberate judgment of the best naval minds throughout the world; it is certainly the view on which Japan and the United States have acted. Admiral Adair and Commander Briers supported the same view. Admiral Sir Reginald Hall said that we must either accept the advice of our experts or change them.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

But the main attack was not so much directed against the capital ship as against the Government for committing themselves to a programme of four. Mr. Asquith said they were not necessary. The invasion bogey, he said, had been laid by the war; and even if the United States was building capital ships that was no reason why we should. The British Admiralty, he maintained, ought to exclude the United States from their calculations as they had done in the past. We must not "regulate" our naval strength by theirs. Nothing could be more "insane" than to take into account the ships of our American "friends and I hope, permanent allies." So he begged the House to disregard the "hare-brained talk of scaremongering experts," and urged the Admiralty to pin their trust to the Disarmament Conference. Admiral Suetter spoke in the same sort of strain. We ought, he said, to suspend all building of battleships before entering the Washington Conference. Mr. George Lambert followed suit; he saw no occasion for building four capital ships. It seemed not a little strange to hear the counsel of inaction pushed to such lengths, especially after Colonel Amery had expressly said that it was not likely the other Powers would scrap their capital ships built or in building, whatever they might decide to do in the way of limitation of naval armament as regards the future. Is Great Britain to stand by and watch Japan and the United States build sixteen capital ships while she only has the *Hood*? That is the question.

THE BARRETT MINIMUM.

It received a spirited answer from Mr. Churchill later in the evening, when he pointed out that, with the exception of the *Hood*, Great Britain had not built a single first-class armoured ship, since those for which the consent of Parliament had been asked in 1914. Meanwhile the navies of two other Powers were being absolutely revolutionised and reconstructed, in the light of experience gained in the war. Our hopes in the Washington Conference were sincere and intense, said Mr. Churchill, and our interest in the happy outcome of that great gathering was superior to that of any other Power. But we ought not to be ashamed of saying that we were not going to accept a position of definite naval inferiority. The one-Power standard was reasonable, and the barest minimum which we could conceivably adopt. Let us make sure, he concluded, that we rely upon our own strength.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



CUTICURA
SOOTHES SKIN TROUBLES
Baths with plenty of Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum soothes and cools the skin and overcomes heavy perspiration. Delicate, elegant, dignified. Sold everywhere. For those who wish to keep their skin smooth and clear, Cuticura Soap shines without soap.

Corn Comes Off In One Piece

"Get-It" Leaves Toe As Smooth As the Palm of Your Hand.

There's only one corn remedy in the world that peels corns and calluses off like a banana skin, and that is "Get-It." For those who walk and stand a great deal, for



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shoppers and dancers there is immediate relief from corn pain, and a quick end for any corn or callus. "Get-It" is applied in two or three seconds. There is no work, no troublesome plasters, no wrapping of toes. "Get-It" dries in a second or two. That is all. For those who are signing your name. The corn loosens from the true flesh and you peel it right off with your fingers while you wonder at the sight and smile. That is why "Get-It" is the biggest selling corn remedy in the world today. Be corn-free at last.

"Get-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover. The only corn-remover that costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores sold by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable and all Chemists from Stores or MULLER & PHIPPS (ASIA), Ltd., Prince's Bldg., Hongkong.

**COST OF WORLD NAVIES.**

ESTIMATES OF 1913-14 AND 1920-21 COMPARED.

Mr. Amery (Secretary to the Admiralty) states in reply to Mr. Lawson that the following are the Naval estimates of the United States, Britain, France, and Japan, for 1913-14 and 1920-21:

	1913-14	1920-21
United States	\$220,180,900	\$234,468,717
Britain	49,809,300	90,872,300
France	21,292,400	16,619,908
Japan	10,700,000	48,820,620

In the case of the United States, a further vote may still be granted to meet deficits, while in addition to the figures given for France, for 1920 a supplementary vote of £2,490,742 has been asked for.

During the debate a marked difference of opinion was manifested as to whether the new ships would be built more cheaply in Government dockyards or by private firms. But the opinion seemed to depend on the constituency for which the member sat.—Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
SHANGHAI via NINGPOO ... "WINGSANG" ... Thurs. 15th Sept. Noon.
SWATOW & CALCUTTA ... "FOOKSANG" ... Thurs. 15th Sept. 3 p.m.
Kobe via SHANGHAI & MOI ... "LAISANG" ... Fri. 16th Sept. 11 a.m.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 16th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI via S.WATOW ... "OHONGSANG" ... Mon. 19th Sept. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via NINGPOO ... "FOKSANG" ... Wed. 21st Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAI ... "CHUNSHANG" ... Thurs. 22nd Sept. Noon.
BANGKOK ... "YANSHI" ... Thurs. 22nd Sept. Noon.
SANDAKAN ... "CHIPSANG" ... Sat. 24th Sept. Noon.
TIENTSIN

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Swatow, Penang, and Shanghai, and from Hongkong via Swatow, Penang, and Shanghai. All passengers' accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. All passengers' accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on offer.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Sandakan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wei-haiwei and Chiao-foo. A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Shanghai via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

i.e. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 15th Sept., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET FENHAM, MADRAS AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight/for Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 315.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.	
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	28th Sept.	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	27th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

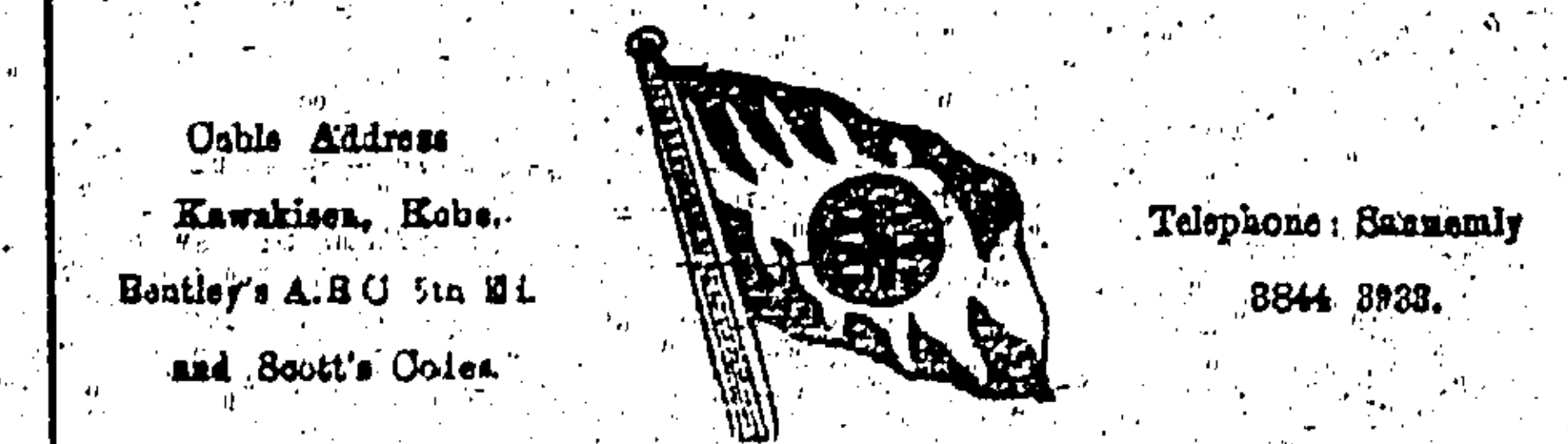
Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

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Telephone No. 315 sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MASATA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

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CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 9,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KAISEN KAISHA.

No. 3, Raffles Quay.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 13th.

D. P. Bennett, French str., 4,973 tons, Capt. H. H. Brown, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Yuen Cheong Lee.

September 14th.

Hailong, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. W. Couper, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Douglas & Co.

Heinrich, Chinese str., 1,258 tons, Capt. A. C. R. Newburgh, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—C.M.S. Nav. Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. A. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kiushing, British str., 1,222 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kohyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,930 tons, Capt. H. Eguchi, from Canton.—M.B.K.

Macassar Maru, Japanese str., 2,494 tons, Capt. N. Suzuki, from Samarang and Balikpapan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Peking Maru, Japanese str., 1,856 tons, Capt. K. Yamaguchi, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Soochow, British str., 1,804 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Taipei Wang, British str., 1,824 tons, Capt. J. E. Richards, from Tientsin, with sugar.—B. & S.

Taihu, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. J. Hackett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S. Nav. Co.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., 1,096 tons, Capt. Y. Mishima, from Canton.—Dodwell & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 14th.

Empress of Asia, for Shanghai.

Haku Maru, for Chingwan-tao.

Hokkaido Maru, for Hainan.

Kiushing, for Canton.

Kohyo Maru, for Hongkong.

Taihu, for Canton.

Taiwan Maru, for Chingwan-tao.

Taihu, for Kutchin-tzu.

Washing, for Swatow.

Yungtsing, for Hainan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Hailong, on September 14th:—Miss M. F. Gomes, Miss K. Field, Mrs. Williams, Master Warrent, Miss B. Tillman, Mrs. E. B. Prier, Dr. and Mrs. Hodgkin, Miss Rocha.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. Empress of Asia, on September 15th:—Mr. R. Atherton, Mr. J. Bartholomew, Comdr. S. F. Bryant, Major E. Bowditch, Miss J. Buntzen, Mr. J. F. Buckley, Mr. A. L. Benham, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. H. de Carvalho, Governor Forbes, Surgeon-Lieut. Comdr. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. P. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dickson, Miss K. Gordin, Mr. D. M. Goodall, Miss S. Halberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hall, Mr. S. R. Hawthorne, Mr. G. G. Hoppeler, Miss M. E. Irwin, Mr. F. B. Ingersoll, Mr. R. Julian, Miss M. Johnson, Lieut. Col. G. Johnston, Mr. P. Kinsey, Mrs. A. Leach, Lt. and Mrs. M. S. Lindgrove, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lynch, Mr. T. M. Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Lee, Miss V. Mackenzie, Col. F. R. McCoy, Mr. A. Madar, Mr. H. E. Metcalf, Mr. J. Moy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nolasco, Mr. and Mrs. Noakes, Mrs. L. Perrau, Mr. E. S. Reyes, Mr. C. R. Redmayne, Mr. C. S. Richards, Mr. A. R. and Miss A. M. Robinson, Mrs. A. J. Stephen, Mr. H. G. Sum, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Schaffner, Mr. L. F. Strubbig, Mr. E. Tate, Mr. B. A. Toxer, Miss L. S. Villa, Mr. W. G. Williams, Mr. J. F. Walker, Mr. H. P. Whitmarsh, Lieut. C. O. Wood, Mr. F. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Winsthoff, General L. Wood, Miss J. P. Avena, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper, Rev. Fr. R. Caille, Mr. F. C. Evangelista, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Freely, Miss E. M. Freely, Mr. O. Freely, Miss I. F. Francis, Miss L. Glauser, Mr. A. Hamelin, Mr. M. Hamber, Mr. A. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. C. Monstehenko, Mr. and Mrs. A. Poole.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru, left Shanghai for this port on September 13th, and is expected here on September 16th. She will sail for Europe via Singapore on September 16th, at 6 p.m. The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans arrived at Sydney on September 14th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Antiochus (Blue Funnel line), due September 22nd.

Atsuta Maru (T.K.K.), due September 18th.

Benarty (Ben Line), due September 17th.

Gregory Ahear (B.L.), due September 28th.

Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.

Kanagawa Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 17th.

Karmala (P. & O.), due October 10th.

Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.

Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.

Kendal Castle (Dodwell Castle line), due September 27th.

Ki. Templar (Blue Funnel line), due September 18th.

Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.

Sonaki Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 24th.

Sardinia (P. & O.), due September 27th.

Shidzuka Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 12th.

Shingo Maru (T.K.K.), due September 22nd.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The s.s. *Hailong* which left Hongkong for Hainan and Haiphong at 3 p.m. on Tuesday returned into port at 3 o'clock yesterday morning owing to boiler trouble which occurred when the vessel was 55 miles away.

T.K.K. AMERICAN LINE STEAMERS TO CALL AT KEELUNG.

It has been decided by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to include Keelung, Formosa, in the ports of call of their North American line steamers on the eastward voyage from Hongkong to San Francisco. The steamers will call at Keelung, Formosa, en route for Shanghai, following the regular ports of call after Shanghai. This schedule will be followed by the s.s. *Korea Maru* sailing September 19th and future steamers.

The s.s. *Siberia Maru* will, however, continue to sail direct from Hongkong to Shanghai and thence to Japan ports via Dairen; while the s.s. *Perito Maru* will continue to make the voyage from Hongkong direct to Dairen as at present.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 14th, at 2.10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A severe typhoon within 30 miles of lat. 23 deg. N. and Long. 120 deg. E., moving N.N.W., September 14th, at 11.35.—Pressure has increased slightly at Weihaiwei, Shanghai and Manila. It has decreased considerably over Formosa and the S.E. Coast of China. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon which appears to be severe, was a few miles E.S.E. of the Pescadores travelling N.N.W.

Hongkong, rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 56.23 inches against an average of 70.66 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast: W. winds, fresh; fine at first, some rain later.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: Fine at first, some rain later.

Formosa Channel: Cyclonic gales, moderating.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1931.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	30.11	61	—	SE	2	c
Nemuro	5 a.m.	30.08	—	—	NW	1	—
Hakodate	—	29.94	—	—	NW	1	—
Yokohama	—	30.06	—	—	NW	1	—
Kobe	—	29.99	—	—	NW	1	—
Kiushu	—	29.90	—	—	NW	1	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	SE	1	—
Kaschima	—	—	—	—	SE	1	—
Onuma	—	29.92	—	—	SE	1	—
Naha	—	29.78	—	—	SE	1	—
Ishigakijima	—	29.57	—	—	SE	1	—
Bonin Island	—	29.84	—	—	NW	1	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	30.01	71	90	E	1	b
Ichang	—	—	—	—	E	1	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	E	1	—
Shanghai	—	29.88	73	96	NW	1	o
Changhai	—	29.88	73	96	NW	1	o
Gotland	—	29.88	73	96	NW	1	o
Sharp Peak	7 a.m.	29.53	81	87	NW	3	o
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.40	86	61	NW	4	o
Swatow	—	29.77	80	78	NW	3	o
Taihu	—	29.28	77	92	NW	7	o
Taihu	—	29.18	73	—	SE	6	o
Taiwan	—	29.16	77	—	SE	2	o
Koshu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	—	29.25	72	—	NW	10	o
Canton	—	29.65	86	84	N	3	o
Hongkong	—	29.68	78	74	NW	3	o
Gap Rock	—	29.60	—	—	NW	5	b
Macao	—	29.61	75	78	NW	3	o
Wuchow	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hainan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.m.	29.72	75	98	ENE	4	r
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape James	—	29.75	73	—	W	3	o
Appari	6 a.m.	29.59	79	78	E	4	o
Dagupan	—	29.69	77	99	SE	1	o
Manila	—	29.74	79	99	SE	2	o
Legaspi	—	29.74	79	99	SE	2	o
Iloilo	—	29.75	81	92	E	2	o
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	420	29.78	—	ENE	1	o
Yap	—	447	29.78	—	—	—	—
Laduan	6 a.m.	29.82	77	81	NW	4	o

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. OLAXTON, Director.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 14th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.61	29.57
Temperature	90	78	88
Humidity	68	74	60
Wind Direction	N	NW	NW
Force	2	2	2
Weather	c	b	c
Rain	0.5	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 13th	—	—	90
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th	—	—	78



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 18	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montesiglio	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre. Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
Hongkong Office. Telephone 759. Cable Address GACANPAC.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESSUP" ... sailing about 10th Oct.
"WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 25th Oct.
"DELIGHT" ... sailing about 15th Nov.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada. For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY.
4th Floor, Princes' Buildings. Telephone 1062



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "CHINA" ... s.s. "NANKING"

Nov. 3rd ... Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" ... s.s. "CHINA"

Nov. 23rd ... Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCES' BUILDINGS, 4th Floor, Tel. 1062.
ICE HOUSE STREET, Tel. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO JAVA

Calling at Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. "NILE"

October 6th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCES' BUILDINGS, 4th Floor, Tel. 1062.
ICE HOUSE STREET, Tel. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

— "THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 18th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 1st
PERITO MARU	22,000	Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m.
TATTO MARU	22,000	Oct. 29th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 15th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Nov. 27th

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, AERICA & IQUITUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS TONS LEAVE HONGKONG

ANYO MARU 20,000 Sept. 25th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
AMERICAN STEAMERS

SS. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Oct. 8th
SS. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Nov. 19th

ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
Oct. 30th
Dec. 11th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
"LAKE PAUL" ... sailing September 17th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape of Good Hope, London, Liverpool, New York, San Francisco.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "SANDON HALL" ... 21st Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 3rd Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

* "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ...	via Suez Canal ...	19th Sept.
* "EUBYMACHUS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	13th Oct.
* "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ...	via Suez Canal ...	1st Nov.
* "TYDEUS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	18th Nov.

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & Co. CANTON.

★ MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINKS.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

SHANGHAI KUBE & YOKOHAMA ...	"ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ...	On or about 20th Sept.
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MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUERZ & PORT SAID ...	ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ...	During 2nd part of Oct.
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For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER.

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(*Oooying 9 to 10 Days).

"BAILOONG" ...	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Sept. 16th, at 2 P.M.
"BAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, Sept. 20th, at 2 P.M.
"BAIHONG" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Sept. 23rd, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General ManagersP. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"KHYBER" ...	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA" ...	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA" ...	8,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA" ...	8,800	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"STANZA" ...	7,000	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" ... 7,000 ... 18th Sept. 10 A.M. Calcutta via S'pore Pang & B'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destinations
"EASTERN" ...	4,000	23rd Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA" ...	6,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destinations
"SARDINIA" ...	8,800	28th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"GREGORY APCAR" ...	5,000	28th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 18th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON, calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Wednesday, 5th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Wednesday, 5th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"BOENE MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOHU MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. (20)

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" ... 17th Sept. ... 22nd Sept., at 4 P.M.

SAILING SUNDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 15th Sept. Noon.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & EPHONG	"KAIPOONG" ...	On 17th Sept. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG" ...	On 18th Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"SANCHUN" ...	On 20th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHERKIANG" ...	On 20th Sept. Noon.
NEUCHOW & TIENTSIN	"KANCHOW" ...	On 21st Sept. Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"SUNNING" ...	On 22nd Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAS" ...	On 24th Sept. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 55.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AgentsPASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports). - Arrive Seattle
From Hongkong

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 22nd ... Nov. 11th

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... For Manila ... Sept. 20th
S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "PAULET" ... Sept. 26th
S.S. "COAXET" ... Oct. 15th.Through Bills of Lading issued to Oriented Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mandons. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO —
SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 26th.

FREIGHT ONLY.
FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES—

5th Floor, HOTEL MANDONS, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 24th Sept.

S.S. "JADDEN" ... 15th Oct.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TRUNK AGENTS. 5th Floor, HOTEL MANDONS.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... 15th Sept. (via Suez).
For freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building

Telephone 2165. Telegrams "Furprince". [161]

